Voting Record

The Southern PATRIOT

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Congress Forgot The People

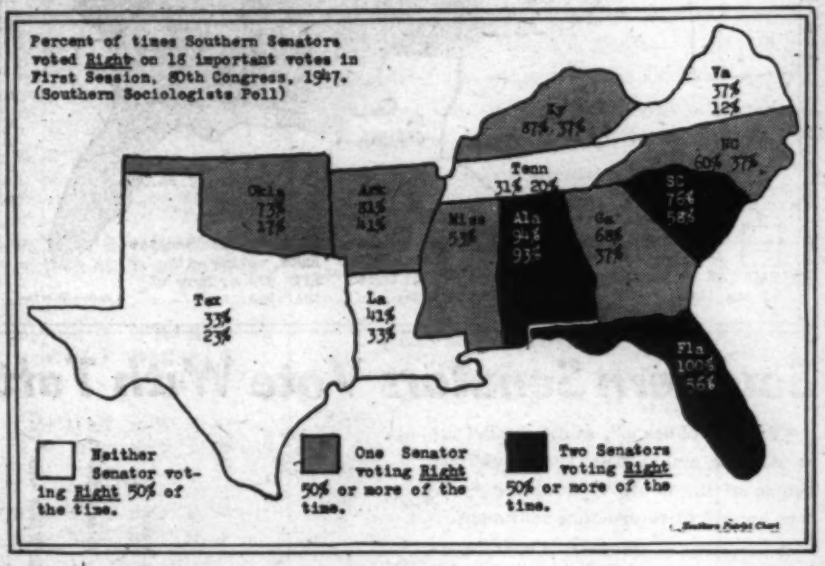
By SENATOR CLAUDE PEPPER

The 80th Congress, controlled by Republicans, forgot the American people, particularly the South. It failed to provide federal aid to education, a national health program and a decent housing program. It ignored the efforts of my Democratic colleagues and myself to raise the minimum wage of workers in industry, which would have increased the purchasing power of hundreds of thousands of southern workers and helped our small shopkeepers and businessmen.

Twice, the Congress ignored the request of the President to lower the taxes of our families with very low incomes. Instead the Republicans, disregarding his request for a fair taxation program, attempted, unsuccessfully I am glad to say, to reduce substantially the taxes for the very wealthy, without giving relief to our people with low incomes. They passed the Taft-Hartley Labor Bill, which, in the long run, will cheapen our labor and decrease our purchasing power and lead to another depression.

There was a drive in the 80th Congress to reduce the appropriations for soil conservation, rural electrification, the national school lunch program, and for the farm purchase loan program, which has been particularly beneficial to the tenant farmers and veterans of the South. We Democrats in the Senate fought hard against this proposition and succeeded in mitigating these destructive proposals of the Republican Majority.

I am sorry to say that, despite my introduction of the anti-poll tax bill and the support of the liberals in Congress to protect the civil liberties of our citizens, the reactionary Republicans led a witchhunt against human rights. I look forward to the time when the American people will appraise the failure of the glittering Republican promises and return a liberal Democratic Party to power in 1948.


Percent of times Southern Senators voted Right on 18 important votes in First Session, 80th Congress, 1947. (Southern Sociologists Poll)
Va 37% 12%
Ky 87% 37%
NC 60% 37%
Tenn 31% 20%
SC 75% 58%
Okla 73% 27%
Ark 81% 41%
Miss 53%
Ala 94% 93%
Ga 68% 37%
Tex 33% 23%
La 41% 33%
Fla 100% 56%
Neither Senator voting Right 50% of the time.
One Senator voting Right 50% or more of the time.
Two Senators voting Right 50% or more of the time.

Southern Senators Vote Wrong

Only one of the 25 Southern Senators, Claude Pepper of Florida, voted right 100 percent of the time on 18 important votes in the first session of the 80th Congress, according to a poll of Southern sociologists.

Senators Hill and Sparkman of Alabama voted right 9 out of 10 times; Barkley (Ky) and Fulbright (Ark) were right 4 out of 5 times; Johnston (SC) and Thomas (Okla) 3 out of 4 times.

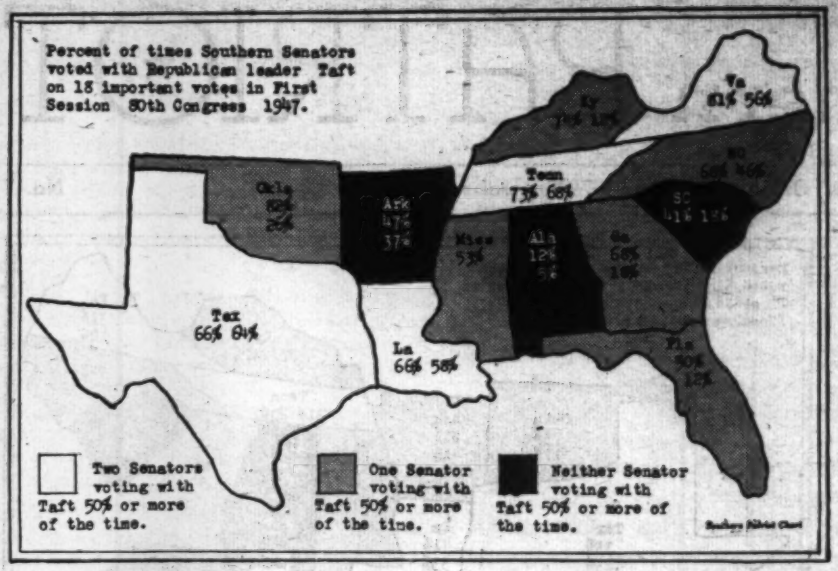
Sociologists in the 13 Southern States were asked by the Southern Conference Educational Fund to judge what was a good or bad vote on 18 important roll calls in the Senate. According to the majority opinion of these social scientists, not quite half of the Southern Senators voted right 50% or more of the time on these 18 votes.

In 3 of the 13 Southern states, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina, both Senators had good votes on 50% or more of the 18 roll calls. Six states, (Okla., Ark., Ky., N. C., Miss., Ga.) had one Senator with 50% or more good votes to his credit.

Four states (Tex., La., Tenn., Va.) were at the bottom of the list with both Senators voting wrong 50% or more of the time.

PERCENT OF TIMES SENATORS VOTED RIGHT

Senator	State	Percent
Pepper	Florida	100
Hill	Alabama	94
Sparkman	Alabama	93
Barkley	Kentucky	87
Fulbright	Arkansas	81
Johnston	South Carolina	76
Thomas	Oklahoma	73
Russell	Georgia	68
Umstead	North Carolina	60
Maybank	South Carolina	58
Holland	Florida	56
Eastland	Mississippi	53
Ellender	Louisiana	41
McClellan	Arkansas	41
Hoey	North Carolina	37
Robertson	Virginia	37
George	Georgia	37
Connally	Texas	33
Overton	Louisiana	33
Cooper (R)	Kentucky	31
Stewart	Tennessee	31
O'Daniel	Texas	23
McKellar	Tennessee	20
Moore (R)	Oklahoma	17
Byrd	Virginia	12


Percent of times Southern Senators voted with Republican leader Taft on 18 important votes in First Session 80th Congress 1947.
Okla 82% 26%
Ark 47% 37%
Miss 53%
Tenn 73% 66%
Ala 12% 5%
Ga 56% 18%
SC 41% 12%
Va 81% 56%
Tex 66% 61%
La 66% 58%
Fla 50% 12%
Two Senators voting with Taft 50% or more of the time.
One Senator voting with Taft 50% or more of the time.
Neither Senator voting with Taft 50% or more of the time.

Southern Senators Vote With Taft

"The Republicans", said Sen. Taft to an Atlanta audience in 1946, "like the people of the South". Southern Senators appear to return that sentiment.

A majority of Southern Senators, 14 out of 25, voted with Republican leader Taft 50 percent or more of the time on 18 important roll calls in the 1947 session of Congress.

The South has two Republican Senators—Oklahoma's Moore, and Kentucky's Cooper. On these 18 issues, Moore voted with Taft every time but three, a record equalled by Byrd, Democrat of Virginia. Cooper disagreed with Taft only 4 times, as did McKellar, Democrat of Tennessee.

Other Southern Senators who voted 50 percent or more of the time with Taft on these 18 roll calls were George (Ga.), Hoey (N. C.), Stewart (Tenn.), Ovsrton, Ellrnder (La.), Connally, O'Daniel (Tex.), Robertson (Va.), Eastland (Miss.), Holland (Fla.).

In only 3 states, Arkansas, Alabama and South Carolina, did both Senators vote with Democratic leader Barkley, instead of with Taft, on 50 percent or more of the 18 issues.

Senator	State	Times Voted	Times Voted With Taft	Percent Voted with Taft
Moore (R)	Okla.*	17	14	82
Byrd	VA.	16	13	81
Cooper (R)	KY.*	16	12	74
McKellar	TENN.	15	11	73
George	GA.	16	11	68
Hoey	N. C.	16	11	68
Stewart	TENN.	16	11	68
Overton	LA.	15	10	66
Connally	TEX.	15	10	66
O'Daniel	TEX.	17	11	64
Ellender	LA.	17	10	58
Robertson	VA.	16	9	56
Eastland	MISS.	15	8	53
Holland	FLA.	16	8	50
McClellan	ARK.	17	8	47
Umstead	N. C.	15	7	46
Maybank	S. C.	17	7	41
Fulbright	ARK.	16	6	37
Thomas	OKLA.	15	4	26
Johnston	S. C.	17	3	18
Russell	GA.	16	3	18
Sparkman	ALA.	16	2	12
Pepper	FLA.	16	2	12
Barkley	KY.	16	2	12
Hill	ALA.	18	1	5

'T' for Two—Chorus for Southern Senators

TRUMAN is our President;

TAFT is our Leader.

The Little Man Hit By Congress

A reactionary Congress has written a reactionary record; something that is hardly a matter for surprise. But the direction in which this reaction expressed itself is worth careful notice.

Insofar as it dared this 80th Congress tried to reduce, curtail and limit the powers of the Federal government—an instrument which is always in danger of being captured by the people.

Republicans and Southern Republicrats joined in the march back toward the "little government" of the 20s, or preferably the 1890s.

The Republican majority also revealed isolationism—offset only by an almost hysterical fear and hatred of anything Russian.

The stubborn fight to still the "Voice of America" provided a significant clue to the nature of isolationist reaction in 1947.

So did the earnest, but ludicrously futile, "economy" drive, which fell precisely $6 billions short of the goal of a $6 billion reduction in President Truman's budget.

While the Republicans wound up with no overall cut in spending totals they did slash funds for school lunches, for land reclamation and soil conservation, for loans to tenant farmers and for the investigation of income tax chiselers. Typically, it was the little man who was hit by all of these curtailments of government services, as well as by the failure of Congress to act on housing, health, minimum wage and similar legislation.

CHARLES VAN DEVANDER

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THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

808 Perdido Street

New Orleans 12, La.

SENATE RECORD

	1. Seat Bilbo	2. Save OPA	3. 60c Minimum Rider	4. Portal Pay	5. Reed-Bailwinkle	6. Extend Sugar Controls	7. Lilienthal	8. Taft-Hartley	9. Override Taft-Hartley	10. Cut Foreign Relief	11. Income Tax Cut	12. Raise Tax Exemption	13. Override Tax Bill Veto	14. Rent Control	15. Vets Job Training Pay	16. Home for Paralyzed Vet	17. Wool Tariff	18. Reorganize Labor Dept.
ALABAMA																		
Hill	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Sparkman	O	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
ARKANSAS																		
Fulbright	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	O	R	R	R	R
McClellan	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R
FLORIDA																		
Holland	O	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	W
Pepper	R	R	R	R	R	O	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
GEORGIA																		
George	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	O
Russell	W	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	O	R	R	R	R
KENTUCKY																		
Barkley	W	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	O	R	W	R	W
Cooper	O	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	R	R
LOUISIANA																		
Ellender	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R
Overton	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	O	O	O	R	R
MISSISSIPPI																		
Eastland	W	O	W	W	W	O	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	R	R
NORTH CAROLINA																		
Hoey	W	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	W	O	R	W	R	W
Umstead	O	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	O	R	R	R
OKLAHOMA																		
Moore	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	O	R	W	
Thomas	W	W	R	R	R	O	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	O	R	W	R
SOUTH CAROLINA																		
Johnston	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
Maybank	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
TENNESSEE																		
McKellar	O	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	O	W	R	R
Stewart	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	O	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R
TEXAS																		
Connally	O	O	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	R	W	W	R
O'Daniel	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	W
VIRGINIA																		
Byrd	O	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	O	R	W
Robertson	O	R	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W

READING THIS RECORD—The symbol R in this voting Record means a Right vote or paired Right, according to our opinion poll of Southern social scientists. The symbol W means a Wrong vote or paired Wrong. The symbol O means absent, not voting or general air.

Congress 'Did Poor Job' Say Social Scientists

Seventy-nine percent of the members of the Southern Sociological Society thought the 80th Congress "did a poor job" in a poll conducted by the Southern Patriot. Eighteen percent of the social scientists replying, representing all of the 13 Southern states, thought Congress "did a fair job" and three percent said that Congress did "a good job."

I want to help circulate this Voting Record of Southern Congressmen.

Please send me_____copies of the September PATRIOT @ 10c each; $5.00 per 100; $35.00 per 1,000.

I enclose $_____

Name _____

Address _____

Return to:

SOUTHERN PATRIOT
808 Perdido Street
New Orleans 12, La.

SCHW CHRISTMAS SEALS

The spirit of Christmas in an atomic era is the theme of the 1947 Christmas card published by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. The cover, a reproduction of a water color by the Negro artist Aaron Douglas, shows youth of all races in the surroundings of the atomic era, looking toward the Christmas star. Soft tones of gray and black. The legend reads, "May the spirit of Christmas shed light on us who are in darkness and guide our feet in the path of peace." Cards are 5x7 inches folded, matching heavy envelopes.

Available from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 808 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, La., at $1.20 for 12, $8.50 per 100.

HOUSE RECORD

District	1. School Lunch	2. Land Reclamation	3. Labor Department	4. Rent Control	5. Poll Tax	6. Natural Gas	7. Loyalty Bill	8. Vets' Houses	9. Wool Bill	10. Wage-Hour	11. Cut Foreign Relief	12. Taft-Hartley	13. T-H Veto	14. Tax Veto
ALABAMA														
3 Andrews	R	R	W	O	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
9 Battle	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
1 Boykin	R	W	W	O	W	W	O	O	—	W	—	W	W	W
2 Grant	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	O	R	W	R	W	W	R
4 Hobbs	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R
6 Jarman	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	O	R	W	R	W	W	R
8 Jones	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
7 Manasco	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
5 Rains	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
ARKANSAS														
4 Cravens	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Gathings	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	O	W	W	W	W
7 Harris	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
5 Hays	R	R	W	O	W	W	R	R	R	O	R	R	W	R
2 Mills	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
6 Norrell	R	O	O	O	W	—	W	O	—	O	W	W	W	W
3 Trimble	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R
FLORIDA														
5 Hendricks	R	R	R	O	W	W	W	O	R	O	R	W	W	R
1 Peterson	R	R	W	O	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
2 Price	R	R	W	O	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	W	W
6 Rogers	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
3 Sikes	R	R	W	O	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
4 Smathers	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	O	R	R	W	R
GEORGIA														
10 Brown	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
4 Camp	R	R	W	O	W	W	R	O	W	W	R	W	W	R
2 Cox	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	—	W	W	W
5 Davis	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
7 Lanham	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	O	R	W	R	R	R	R
3 Pace	R	R	O	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R
1 Preston	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
6 Vinson	R	O	W	O	W	W	W	O	O	W	R	W	W	W
8 Wheeler	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
9 Wood	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	O	W	W
KENTUCKY														
8 Bates	R	R	W	W	W	—	O	R	R	W	—	R	R	R
6 Chapman	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	O
4 Chelf	R	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	—	W	R	W	W	R
2 Clements	R	O	W	O	O	—	W	R	—	O	R	R	R	O
1 Gregory	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
7 Meade	W	W	W	O	R	W	W	W	—	R	R	R	W	W
3 Morton	W	O	W	W	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W
9 Robsion	W	W	W	W	R	W	R	O	W	W	W	W	W	W
5 Spence	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R

District	1. School Lunch	2. Land Reclamation	3. Labor Department	4. Rent Control	5. Poll Tax	6. Natural Gas	7. Loyalty Bill	8. Vets' Houses	9. Wool Bill	10. Wage-Hour	11. Cut Foreign Relief	12. Taft-Hartley	13. Override T-H Veto	14. Override Tax Veto
LOUISINANA														
8 Allen	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Boggs	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	O	R	R	W	R
4 Brooks	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
3 Domeng'x	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	O	—	W	W	W
1 Hebert	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	O	—	W	R	W	W	W
7 Larcade	R	R	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
6 Morrison	R	R	W	W	W	W	O	R	W	O	—	O	R	W
5 Passman	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
MISSISSIPPI														
4 Abernathy	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
6 Colmer	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	R
1 Rankin	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
2 Whitten	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
3 Whitt'gt'n	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
7 Williams	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
5 Winstead	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	—	W	W	W	O	R
NORTH CAROLINA														
3 Barden	R	O	W	O	W	O	O	R	—	W	W	W	W	R
1 Bonner	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	O	—	W	W	W
11 Bulwinkle	R	O	O	O	W	—	W	R	R	W	—	W	W	W
7 Clark	R	O	W	W	W	O	O	O	—	W	R	W	W	R
4 Cooley	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
8 Deane	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
9 Doughton	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
6 Durham	R	W	W	W	W	—	O	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
5 Folger	R	R	W	O	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
10 Jones	R	R	O	W	W	—	W	R	O	W	R	W	W	W
2 Kerr	R	W	W	W	W	W	O	R	W	R	W	W	W	W
12 Redden	R	R	W	W	W	—	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W
OKLAHOMA														
3 Albert	R	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
4 Johnson	R	O	R	O	R	W	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
5 Monroney	R	R	W	O	R	—	R	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
6 Morris	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R
7 Peden	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
8 Rizley	W	W	W	O	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Schwabe	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2 Stigler	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
SOUTH CAROLINA														
4 Bryson	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
3 Dorn	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
6 McMillan	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
5 Richards	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
2 Riley	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
1 Rivers	R	O	O	W	W	W	O	R	R	W	R	W	W	O

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TENNESSEE														
9 Cooper	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
7 Courtney	R	R	O	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	O
10 Davis	R	R	O	O	W	W	W	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
5 Evins	R	R	W	W	W	R	W	R	R	W	—	W	W	R
4 Gore	R	O	W	W	R	R	R	R	R	O	R	W	W	R
2 Jennings	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
3 Kefauver	R	R	R	O	R	R	R	R	—	W	R	R	R	W
8 Murray	R	O	W	W	W	R	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W
1 Phillips	O	W	W	W	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	W
6 Priest	R	R	W	O	R	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
TEXAS														
3 Beckworth	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
17 Burleson	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
2 Coombs	R	R	W	W	W	W	O	R	—	W	R	R	O	R
21 Fisher	R	R	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W	W	W
13 Gossett	R	R	O	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	—	W	W	W
10 Johnsn,LB	R	R	O	W	W	W	O	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
20 Kilday	R	R	?	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
12 Lucas	R	R	W	O	W	W	R	R	—	W	W	W	W	W
14 Lyle	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
19 Mahon	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R
1 Patman	R	O	W	W	W	W	O	R	—	W	O	W	O	O
7 Pickett	R	R	W	W	W	W	O	R	R	W	R	R	W	R
11 Poage	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	—	W	W	R
4 Rayburn	R	R	O	W	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
6 Teague	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R
8 Thomas	R	O	W	W	R	W	O	R	R	W	W	R	R	W
16 Thomason	R	R	W	W	O	—	O	R	R	W	R	R	R	R
15 West	R	O	W	O	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	W	W	W
5 Wilson	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
18 Worley	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	W	W	W	O	W	R
VIRGINIA														
6 Almond	R	R	W	W	W	W	W	R	W	W	R	W	W	W
1 Bland	R	O	O	O	W	—	O	O	—	W	—	O	W	W
4 Drewry	R	R	W	W	W	—	R	R	W	W	R	W	W	R
9 Flannagan	R	R	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	W	R	R	R	R
3 Gary	R	R	W	W	W	W	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	W
2 Hardy	R	R	W	O	W	R	R	R	R	W	R	W	W	R
7 Harrison	R	W	W	W	W	W	W	O	R	W	W	W	W	W
8 Smith	R	W	O	W	W	—	R	R	R	W	R	O	W	R
5 Stanley	R	W	W	W	W	—	W	R	—	W	W	W	W	W

Family-Size Farm Under Attack By Congress And By Farm Bureau

By AUBREY WILLIAMS*

Farmers didn't do as badly at the hands of the 80th Congress as the reactionaries had planned. This was largely due to two factors—

The nation-wide howl that went up when the Republicans started to completely dismember the farm programs;

And the fact that reactionary Southern Democrats balk at going along with their Republican allies when it comes to checks for farmers.

In general the following programs survived on a slightly reduced basis from last year, or about the same:

The soil conservation payments under the Production Marketing Administration (formerly AAA).

The Soil Conservation Service got a one-year lease on life.

The price support program, which will continue on major farm crops through the 1948 crops.

The REA. Even Ed O'Neal and the American Farm Bureau lobby have had to desert their normally reactionary stand and go along with the REA.

The school lunch program.

While these government check programs will continue, the reactionaries succeeded in the trend of constantly whittling down all programs designed to strengthen the family-size farm. The Farm Home Administration (formerly Farm Security) took another deep cut. The Farm Bureau tactic for years has been to cut this program every year, with the hope that it will be eventually killed or so badly crippled that it can be taken over.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has also been dealt another blow.

Finally, and most damaging, the Farm Bureau has begun the barrage at the Soil Conservation Service. Farm Bureau aim is to monopolize all farm programs under the control of the State Extension Services. This "simplifying and consolidating" program is really designed to give the Farm Bureau a monopoly in the field of farm organization. This will strengthen what amounts to a check-off system on Farm Bureau dues collections in the office of the county agent.

The bill to consolidate the Soil Conservation Service under the Extension Service has been drawn. The plan is to make an all-out fight to pass it at the next session of Congress.

Thus, while farmers have been lulled into a sense of false security by the continuation of soil conservation checks and price support—the fight to destroy the family-size farm in America made significant headway in the 80th Congress.

*Publisher, Southern Farmer.

Explanation of Senate Chart

1. Seating of Bilbo. The only recorded vote in the debate was on a motion by Sen. Taft involving a question of parliamentary procedure to bar Bilbo. The motion was passed Jan. 3, 38-20. Fulbright, Pepper and Moore voted for the motion. Votes for the motion are marked R; votes against are marked W.

2. Price control. Amendment by Glen H. Taylor (D Idaho) to strike June 30, time for liquidation of OPA, from Urgent Deficiency Bill. Defeated Mar. 5, 58-59. Only one Republican voted for the Amendment; 9 of the 11 Democrats voting against it were Southerners: McClellan, George, Overton, Thomas, Johnston, Maybank, McKellar, O'Daniel, Byrd. Votes for are marked R; votes against are marked W.

3. 60 cents per hour minimum. A rider to the portal-portal pay bill to provide a 60 cents an hour minimum instead of present 40 cents. Tabled on motion of Sen. Taft, Mar. 20, 57-32. Votes against the Taft motion are marked R; votes for are marked W.

4. Portal-pay. The bill was much more than a ban on portal-portal pay. It seriously weakened enforcement of Wage-Hour Act, reduced time for workers to file back-pay suits, made it easier for employers to evade back-pay claims on violation of law and banned all portal-portal wage suits. Passed Mar. 21, 64-24. Votes against are marked R; votes for are marked W.

5. Reed-Bulwinkle Bill. Passed June 18, 60-27. Exempts railroads from prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and makes it possible for them to continue present discriminatory rates against South and West. The House had passed the bill in the 79th Congress but did not act this session. Votes against are marked R; votes for are marked W.

6. Sugar controls. McCarthy Amendment to end sugar controls Oct. 31, 1947, instead of Mar. 31, 1948. Passed Mar. 27, 45-35. The extended sugar price and rationing program was placed under administration of Department of Agriculture. The consumers' bill, it is estimated, will be increased $30 million. Votes against are marked R; votes for are marked W.

7. Confirmation of David Lilienthal as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Secondary issues involved were military vs. civilian control of atomic energy; TVA's low-price power program. Lilienthal was confirmed Apr. 9, 50-31. Joining Taft Republicans in opposing the former TVA Chairman were 7 Democrats, all but one from the South: McClellan, Overton, Stewart, O'Daniel, Byrd. Votes for are marked R; votes against are marked W.

8. Taft-Hartley Bill. (HR 3020). Passed May 13, 68-24. Outlaws the closed shop, jurisdictional strikes, secondary boycotts, political activity by labor, restricts freedom of the press, etc. The NAM, whose lawyers helped to write it, call it a good bill. Labor calls it a "slave-labor" bill. Of the 24 votes against, 20 were Democrats, all but 4 of them Southerners. Barkley, Pepper, Johnston and Thomas voted against the bill. The House passed the bill 308-107 and was vetoed by President Truman June 20. Senate and House overrode his veto. Votes against are marked R; votes for are marked W.

9. Taft-Hartley Bill. Vote on veto, June 23, 68-25. Seventeen Southern Democrats joined with the Republicans to override the President's veto; six voted to sustain the President: Hill, Sparkman, Pepper, Barkley, Thomas, Johnston. Votes to sustain are marked R; votes to override are marked W.

10. Cut foreign relief. An attempt by James P. Kem (R Mo.) to cut funds for food and relief in Europe from $350 million to $200 million. Defeated May 14, 64-19. All but one of the Democrats voting for the bill were Southerners: McClellan, Russell, O'Daniel, Byrd, Robertson. Votes against are marked R; votes for are marked W.

11. Tax Bill (HR 1) Passed May 28, 52-34. Would have reduced taxes on personal incomes 30 per cent in lower brackets, about 15 per cent in middle brackets and 10.5 per cent of incomes above $302,306, effective July 1. Estimated would save family with $2,500 a year 8 cents a day; a family with $300,000 a year $102 a day. Democrats argue taxes should not be reduced this year and available funds should be applied to reducing national debt. Seven Democrats voted for the bill, 6 of them Southerners: George, Umstead, Hoey, McKellar, Stewart, O'Daniel. Votes against are marked R; votes for are marked W.

12. Tax Bill. McClellan Amendment to raise individual exemptions to $600. Defeated July 15, 47-43. Five Southerners voted against: George, Ellender, Overton, Connally, Byrd. Votes for are marked R; votes against are marked W.

13. Tax Bill. Vote on overriding veto. Defeated July 18, 57 yeas to 36 nays (two-thirds required). In a strictly partisan division, 10 Democrats voted with the Republicans to override the President's veto, 7 of them Southerners: George, Hoey, McKellar, Stewart, O'Daniel, Byrd, Robertson. Votes to sustain are marked R; votes to override are marked W.

14. Rent control—"as is" extension. Defeated June 2, 58-16. Amendment by Glen Taylor (D Idaho) to continue rent control for a full year on "as is" basis, offered as substitute for Buck-Wolcott Bill permitting 15 per cent increases and weaker enforcement. This amendment was only clear-cut test vote on real rent control in Senate. All but 2 Republican votes were against the amendment. Fifteen Southern Democrats voted against. Hill, Sparkman and Pepper voted for. Votes for are marked R; votes against are marked W.

15. Veterans' job-training pay. A bill to increase on-the-job training pay from $175 to $200 for single vets, from $200 to $250 for married vets. Test vote was a motion by Taft to kill the bill by sending it back to committee. Motion defeated July 25, 57-20. Senate later passed the bill. The House did not act. Votes against returning the bill to committee are marked R; votes for sending bill back to committee are marked W.

16. Houses for paralyzed vets. Taft motion to recommit S 1293 granting housing allowances to paralyzed veterans. Taft's motion to kill the bill by sending it back to committee passed July 19, 40-37. Votes against returning the bill to committee are marked R; votes for returning the bill to committee are marked W.

17. Conference report on wool tariff. Passed June 19, 48-38. Would require a "fee" on foreign-wool imports if foreign wool undersold domestic wool

According to Secretary of State Marshall and Undersecretary Clayton, such a move toward high tariffs would wreck United States international economic policy. Vetoed by the President. Five Southern Democrats voted for the bill: Ellender, Thomas, Stewart, Connally, O'Daniel. Votes against are marked R; votes for are marked W.

18. Reorganize Labor Department. President Truman proposed that the U. S. Employment Service be placed permanently in the Labor Department where it had been located by executive order during the war, that the Wage-Hour Administration be made subject to the Labor Secretary. H. Con. Res. 49 disapproving the President's proposal was adopted June 30, 42-40. Congress left the Labor Department with little hope to do but collect statistics. Votes to approve the President's proposal are marked R; votes to disapprove are marked W.

Explanation of House Chart

1. School lunches. The House Appropriation Committee proposed drastic cuts in funds for school lunch program, soil conservation, farm-tenant loans, rural electrification projects. Test vote came on a motion by Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) to send bill back to committee to force an increase in money allotted to the four social welfare programs. Defeated May 27, 180-174. Votes for Rayburn motion are marked R; votes against are marked W.

2. Land reclamation funds. The Interior Department Appropriation Bill cut 45 percent from the budget, falling most heavily on irrigation and power projects such as those at Central Valley, California and Bonneville, Oregon. Supporters of these projects tried to send the bill back to committee to secure additional funds. The motion to recommit was made by Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio) and was defeated April 25, 197-140. Votes for the Kirwan motion are marked R; votes against are marked W.

3. Labor Department funds. The House Appropriation Bill stripped the Bureau of Labor Standards, Labor Statistics, Conciliation Service, NLRB, and even the Children's Bureau. Some of the funds were restored in part by the Senate but many of these agencies were left in a crippled condition. The House approved the cuts Mar. 25, 343-39. Votes against the cuts are marked R; votes for are marked W.

4. Rent control. There was no clear-cut vote in the House for extension of "as is" rent control. Most significant test was a vote to cut OPA rent control funds by $9 million—a proposal contained in the 2nd Deficiency Appropriation Bill. Senate later reduced amount of cut, but provided only enough money to liquidate the OPA. Later, Congressmen had no choice but to vote for 15 percent increase formula or else end all controls. The House voted the $9 million cut on Feb. 18, 319-25. Votes against the cut are marked R; votes for are marked W.

5. Anti-poll tax bill. Abolishes the payment of poll tax as a qualification for voting in federal elections in 7 Southern states. Passed July 21, 290-112. The Senate did not act. This is the fourth time such a bill has passed the House. Votes for are marked R; votes against are marked W.

6. Natural gas regulation. HR 4051 was a motion to amend Natural Gas Act to limit regulatory authority of Federal Power Commission over the industry, thus weakening the safeguards established for the protection of the public. Percy Priest (D Tenn.) tried to kill the bill by sending it back to committee. The Priest motion to recommit was defeated July 11, 253-24. Later the House passed the bill. The Senate did not act. Votes for the Priest motion are marked R; votes against are marked W.

7. Rees "Loyalty" Bill. It has been charged that under the bill government workers could be deprived of their constitutional rights, could be discharged without a chance of appealing their case or confronting their accusers. In an effort to protect the civil liberties of government employees, Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) moved that the bill be sent back to committee with instructions to provide for appeal to the courts on findings of the Loyalty Board set up in the bill. The Senate did not act. Votes for the Kefauver motion to recommit are marked R; votes against are marked W.

8. Home loans for vets. Supporters of veterans' housing tried to increase the number of home loans available to vets by permitting the government's RFC to buy such notes from commercial banks. Had such a move been successful, banks could have been more liberal in granting home loans to ex-GI purchasers. Supporters of vet housing sought to send the RFC bill back to committee to include this provision. The motion to recommit was defeated June 24, 192-54. Votes to recommit are marked R; votes against are marked W.

9. Wool tariff. The wool-bill conference report with the high-tariff amendment (see Senate record) was approved by the House on a voice vote. The test-vote was a motion by Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) to recommit. Motion defeated June 16, 191-166. Votes for Rayburn motion are marked R; votes against are marked W.

10. Portal-pay—Wage-Hour amendments. Passed Feb. 28, 345-356. (See Senate record No. 4). Votes against are marked R; votes for are marked W.

11. Cut foreign relief (see Senate record No. 10). Defeated May 21, 205-170. Votes against cut are marked R; votes for are marked W.

12. Taft-Hartley Bill (see Senate record No. 8). Passed April 17, 308-107. Twenty-four Democrats and 2 Republicans from the South voted against the bill: Jones, Manasco, Rains (Ala.); Hays (Ark.); Smathers (Fla.); Lanham (Ga.) Bates, Clements, **Meade** (R), Spence (Ky.); Boggs (La.); Cooley, Folger (N.C.); Albert, Johnson, Monroney, Morris, Stigler (Okla.); **Phillips** (R), Kefauver (Tenn.); Combs, Pickett, Rayburn, Thomas, Thomason (Tex.); Flannagan (Va.). Votes against are marked R; votes for are marked W.

13. Overriding veto of Taft-Hartley Bill. Overriden June 20, 331 yeas to 83 nays. Voting to sustain the President's veto were 12 Democrats and 1 Republican from the South: Lanham (Ga.); Bates, Clements, Spence (Ky.); Folger (N. C.); Johnson, Morris (Okla.); **Phillips** (R), Kefauver (Tenn.) Rayburn, Thomas, Thomason (Tex.); Flannagan (Va.). Votes to sustain are marked R; votes to override are marked W.

14. Tax Bill. Vote on overriding second veto. (See Senate record No. 11). Republicans, having failed by 2 votes to override President's veto on June 17, passed the bill a second time —changing it only to make the benefits for the wealthy start next year. Veto was overriden June 18, 299-108 but was later sustained in the Senate. Votes to sustain are marked R; votes to override are marked W.

Health and the 80th Congress

A BRIEF SUMMARY

(1) Although there were many health bills pending before the 80th Congress, no legislation was adopted during the first session that would meet the needs of millions of American families who want and must have an easier way of paying for medical and hospital care.

(2) Two major proposals were considered in open hearings before a Senate Subcommittee. No action was taken on either of them.

One of these is S. 545 introduced by Republican Senators Taft, Ball, Smith and Donnell. This proposal would give money to the states who in turn would dole it out to those people willing to ask for and accept medical care on a charity basis.

The other proposal is S. 1320—the National Health Insurance Bill introduced by Democratic Senators Murray, Wagner, Pepper, Taylor, Chavez and McGrath. This proposal would assure virtually everyone full medical and hospital care as a right in return for small regular contributions made on the basis of earnings.

The program proposed in S. 545 would in effect be controlled by the American Medical Association and its constituent state and county medical societies. The National Health Insurance program would be administered in a democratic fashon by public officials representing the people who would be served by the program.

Under S. 545 the Southern states would have the most difficulty in securing Federal funds and consequently would benefit least. Under National Health Insurance, S. 1320, the Southern states and the people living in them would receive their fair share of the benefits of a national program.

Under S. 545 Negro physicians and their patients would in all likelihood continue to suffer the handicaps of discrimination. Under S. 1320 on the other hand, Negro physicians licensed to practice would be guaranteed the right to participate and would be assured payment for the services they render.

(3) No action was taken on the School Health Services Bills (H. R. 1980 and S. 1290), nor was any consideration given the revised Maternal and Child Health Services Bill introduced by Senators Pepper, Murray, Taylor and Chavez.

MARGARET I. STEIN,
Washington Representative,
Committee for the Nation's Health

Good Prospects For Anti-Poll Tax Bill

One real victory was won by the people of the South and of the nation in the first session of the 80th Congress. The House passed, by an overwhelmingly favorable vote, H. R. 29, the federal anti-poll tax bill. The bill is ready for Senate action early next winter, the most opportune time to break a filibuster. Majority whip Kenneth Wherry says it should come up then. The Republicans, with those Democrats who have always supported the legislation, have the strength to break a filibuster and pass the bill.

Senate strength will be used to the degree that the people of the country show determination. There must be constant reminders to the leadership and to all Senators of their responsibility to restore democratic elections and a republican form of government to all citizens. One Congressman said, "this is the unfinished business of this generation." It can be finished in 1948. Determination is the method.

SARAH H. D'AVILA
Secretary, National Committee
to Abolish the Poll Tax.

Labor and Congress

The 80th Congress in its first session has achieved the notoriety of having done less to improve the condition of the working man than any Congress since the Hoover Administration and possibly before.

Congress cannot point to one single accomplishment this session which could, by any stretch of the imagination, be called "pro-labor." On the other hand. it has set an unequalled record of curtailing labor's rights. The Taft-Hartley act is the prime example, aimed as it is at destroying the bargaining power of unions and virtually reducing labor to a state of serfdom.

The same Congress which passed the Taft-Hartley act killed price control, the housing program, and, for all practical purposes rent control, all of which come under the heading of "labor legislation," since they affect the working man's ability to make his salary meet living expenses.

As a final blow to the people who work for a living, the first session of the 80th Congress refused even to consider a bill to raise the minimum wage.

Credit goes to the courageous stalwarts of both parties in Congress who have fought consistently for the rights of the little man, and who have met frustration and defeat at every turn in the big-business 80th Congress.

DAVID LACHENBRUCH

Housing and the 80th Congress

On the most critical domestic problem confronting the first session of the 80th Congress—housing—the Republican Party made no contribution.

The measure which would have gone the furtherest to coordinate, plan, and provide for a long-range housing program for all income groups, and to clear the nation's slums was the Taft-Ellender-Wagner General Housing Bill. Although the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency reported it favorably, the bill was not acted on by the Senate. Its companion in the House, introduced by Representative Javits, was buried in the House Committee on Banking and Currency, without even the dignity or attention of hearings by that committee.

On the other hand, the Republican-controlled House and Senate passed a so-called extension of the Rent Control Bill, and the President, with some reluctance, signed it as the lesser of two evils. That act not only repealed most of the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act under which controls over non-residential construction took place, but provided for "voluntary" rent increases up to 15% where leases were entered into which would expire after December 31, 1948.

The only contribution that the Congress made to the housing problem was of a negative and not a substantive character. The President's Reorganization Plan No. 3, calling for a coordination of all the housing agencies into one group, was defeated by the House but adopted by the Senate, as a consequence of which the Plan becomes effective sixty days after May 28.

LEE F. JOHNSON,
Executive Vice-President,
National Housing Conference.